

INQUISITOR. *n. f.* [*inquisitor*, Latin; *inquisiteur*, French.]

1. One who examines judicially.
In these particulars I have played myself the *inquisitor*, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinal. *Bacon's Essays.*

Minos, the strict *inquisitor*, appears,
And lives and crimes with his assessor hears. *Dryden.*

2. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.

To **INRAIL.** *v. a.* [*in and rail*.] To inclose with rails.
In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject. *Hooker.*

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,
An *inrailed* column rears its lofty head;
Here to sev'n streets sev'n dials count the day,
And from each other catch the circling ray. *Gay.*

INROAD. *n. f.* [*in and road*.] Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion.

Many hot *inroads*
They make in Italy. *Shakspeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
From Scotland we have had in former times some alarms,
and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom. *Bacon.*

By proof we feel
Our pow'r sufficient to disturb his heav'n,
And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm,
Though inaccessible his fatal throne. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
The loss of Shrewsbury expos'd all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy. *Clarendon.*

The country open lay without defence;
For poets frequent *inroads* there had made. *Dryden.*

INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*insaurabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irreparable.

INSAUR. *adj.* [*insaurus*, Latin.] Mad; making mad.
Were such things here as we do speak about?

Or have we eaten of the *insaur* root,
That takes the reason prisoner? *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*

INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*insatiabilis*, Latin; *insatiable*, French.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSAURABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from insatiable*.] Greediness not to be appeased.

Some mens hydropick *insatiableness* had learned to thirst
the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

INSAURABLY. *adv.* [*from insatiable*.] With greediness not to be appeased.

They were extremely ambitious, and *insatiably* covetous;
and therefore no impression, from argument or miracles, could reach them. *South.*

INSAURATE. *adj.* [*insatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied.

When my mother went with child
Of that *insatiate* Edward, noble York,
My princely father, they had wars in France. *Shakspeare. R. III.*

INSAURATE. *adj.* [*insatiate*, Latin.] Insatiate to pursue
Vain war with heav'n. *Milton.*

Too oft has pride,
And hellish discord, and *insatiate* thirst
Of others rights, our quiet dispos'd. *Phillips.*

INSAURISFACTION. *n. f.* [*in and satisfation*.] Want; unsatisfied state.

It is a profound contemplation in nature, to consider of the
emptiness or *insatiation* of several bodies, and of their appetite to take in others. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INSAURABLE. *adj.* [*insaturabilis*, Latin.] Not to be glutted;
not to be filled.

To **INSCRIBE.** *v. a.* [*inscribo*, Latin; *inscrire*, French.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to something
written on a monument, or on the outside of something.

In all you write to Rome, or else
To foreign princes, *ego & rex meus*
Was still *inscribed*. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

Connatural principles are in themselves highly reasonable,
and deducible by a strong process of ratiocination to be most true;
and consequently the high exercise of ratiocination might
evince their truth, though there were no such originally *inscribed*
in the mind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Ye weeping loves! the stream with myrtils hide,
And with your golden darts, now useless grown,
Inscribe a verse on this relenting stone. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing: as, I *inscribed* the stone
with my name.

3. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication.
One ode, which pleased me in the reading, I have attempted
to translate in Pindarick verse: 'tis that which is *inscribed*
to the present earl of Rochester. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another.
In the circle *inscribe* a square. *Notes to Creech's Mamilus.*

INSCRIPTION. *n. f.* [*inscriptio*, Fr. *inscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Something written or engraved.
This avow'd of praise in time to come,
Those long *inscriptions* crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.*

2. Title.

Joubertus by the same title led our expectation, whereby
we reaped no advantage, it answering scarce at all the promise
of the *inscription*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. [In law.] Is an obligation made in writing, whereby the
accuser binds himself to undergo the same punishment, if he
shall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accused
in his accusatory libel, as the defendant himself ought to suffer,
if the same be proved. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

4. Confinement of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRUTABLE. *adj.* [*inscrutabilis*, Lat. *inscrutable*, Fr.] Unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

A jest unseen, *inscrutable*, invisible,
As a weather-cock on a steeple. *Shakspeare. Two Gent. of Verona.*

This king had a large heart, *inscrutable* for good, and was
wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy. *Bacon.*

O how *inscrutable*! his equity
Twins with his power.

Hereunto they have recourse as unto the oracle of life, the
great determinator of virginity, conception, fertility, and the
inscrutable infirmities of the whole body. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

We should contemplate reverently the works of nature and
grace, the *inscrutable* ways of providence, and all the wonderful
methods of God's dealing with men. *Atterbury.*

To **INSCULP.** *v. a.* [*insculpo*, Latin.] To engrave; to cut.

A coin that bears the figure of an angel
Stamp'd in gold, but that *insculpt* upon. *Shakspeare.*

INSCULPTURE. *n. f.* [*from in and sculpture*.] Any thing engraved.

Timon is dead,
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' sea;
And on the grave-stone this *insculpture*, which
With wax I brought away. *Shakspeare. Timon.*

It was usual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious
gems and rich *insculptures* were added, the custom of
wearing them was translated unto the left. *Bacon.*

To **INSEAM.** *v. a.* [*in and seam*.] To impress or mark by a
seam or cicatrix.

Deep o'er his knee *inseam'd* remain'd the scar. *Pope.*

INSECT. *n. f.* [*insecta*, Latin.]

1. *Insects* may be considered together as one great tribe of animals:
they are called *insects* from a separation in the middle of
their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are
joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and
common flies. *Locke.*

Beast, bird, *insect*, or worm, durst enter none. *Milton.*

2. Any thing small or contemptible.

In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
And some with whom compar'd, your *insect* tribes
Are but the beings of a Summer's day. *Thomson's Spring.*

Have held the scale of empire. *Ditt.*

INSECTATOR. *n. f.* [*insector*, Latin.] One that persecutes
or harasses with pursuit. *Locke.*

INSECTILE. *adj.* [*from insect*.] Having the nature of insects:
insectile animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bacon.*

INSECTOLOGER. *n. f.* [*insect and logy*.] One who studies or
describes insects.

The insect itself is, according to modern *insectologists*,
of the ichneumon-fly kind. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

INSECURE. *adj.* [*in and secure*.]

1. Not secure; not confident of safety.
He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment
of his life, and is continually *insecure* not only of the good
things of this life, but even of life itself. *Filioson's Sermon.*

2. Not safe.

INSECURITY. *n. f.* [*in and security*.]

1. Uncertainty; want of reasonable confidence.
It may be easily perceived with what *insecurity* of truth we
ascribe effects, depending upon the natural period of times,
unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Brown.*

2. Want of safety; danger; hazard.

The unreasonableness and presumption, the danger and
desperate *insecurity* of those that have not stomach as a thought,
all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition and contrition,
forrow, and resolution of amendment. *Hammond.*

INSEMINATION. *n. f.* [*insemination*, Fr. *inseminatio*, Lat.] The
act of scattering seed on ground.

INSECUTION. *n. f.* [*insecutio*, Fr. *insecutio*, Lat.] Pursuit. Not
in use.

Not the king's own horse got more before the wheel
Of his rich chariot, than might fill the *insecution* feel,
With the extreme hairs of his tail. *Chapman's Iliad.*

INSEPARABLE. *adj.* [*inseparabilis*, French; *inseparabile*, Italian.] Stupid;
wanting thought; wanting sensibility.

Ye be reprobrates; obdurate *inseparable* creatures. *Hammond.*

So fond are mortal men,
As their own ruin on themselves t' invite,
Inseparable left, or to sense reprobate,
And with blindness internal struck. *Milton's Agonist.*

INSENSIBILITY.

INSENSIBILITY. *n. f.* [*insensibilitas*, French, from *insensible*.]

1. Inability to perceive.
Insensibility of slow motions may be thus accounted for:
motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of
space which it left, and those which it next acquires. *Glanv.*

2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.

3. Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.

INSENSE. *adj.* [*insensibilis*, French.]

1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses.
What is honour? a word. What is that word honour?
air; a trim reckoning. Who hath it? he that died a Wednesday.
Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it
living? no. Why? detraction will not suffer it. *Shakspeare.*

Two small and almost *insensible* prickles were found upon
Cleopatra's arm.

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the
rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and
render them almost *insensible*. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Slowly gradual.

They fall away,
And languish with *insensible* decay. *Dryden.*

3. Void of feeling either mental or corporal.

I thought
I then was passing to my former state
insensible, and forthwith to dissolve. *Milton.*

4. Void of emotion or affection.

You grow *insensible* to the conveniency of riches, the delights
of honour and praise. *Temple.*

You render mankind *insensible* to their beauties, and have
destroyed the empire of love. *Dryden.*

INSENSELESS. *n. f.* [*from insensible*.] Absence of perception;
inability to perceive.

The *insensibleness* of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation
of the nerves than their obstruction. *Ray.*

INSENSEBLY. *adv.* [*from insensible*.]

1. Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the
senses.

The planet earth, so steadfast though she seem,
Insensibly three different motions moves. *Milton. Par. Lost.*

The hills rise *insensibly*, and leave the eye a vast uninterrupted prospect. *Addison on Italy.*

2. By slow degrees.

Equal they were form'd,
Save what fin hath impair'd, which yet hath wrought
insensibly. *Milton.*

Proposals agreeable to our passions will *insensibly* prevail upon
our weakness. *Rogers's Sermon.*

Cadenus
Insensibly came on her side. *Swift.*

3. Without mental or corporal sense.

INSEPARABILITY. *n. f.* [*from inseparable*.] The quality of
INSEPARABLENESS. } being such as cannot be severed or divided.

The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from
their *inseparability*, motion being nothing but change of distance
between any two things; but this cannot be between
parts that are inseparable. *Locke.*

INSEPARABLE. *adj.* [*inseparabilis*, French; *inseparabilis*, Latin.]

Not to be disjoined; united so as not to be parted.

Ancient times figure both the incorporation and *inseparable*
conjunction of counsel with kings, and the wife and politic
use of counsel by kings. *Bacon.*

Thou, my shade,
Inseparably, must with me along;
For death from sin no pow'r can separate. *Milton. Par. Lost.*

Care and toil came into the world with sin, and remain ever
since *inseparable* from it. *South's Sermon.*

No body feels pain, that he wishes not to be eased of,
with a desire equal to that pain, and *inseparable* from it. *Locke.*

The parts of pure space are *inseparable* one from the other,
so that the continuity cannot be separated, neither really nor
mentally. *Locke.*

Together out they fly,
Inseparably now the truth and lie;
And this or that unmixt no mortal ear shall find. *Pope.*

INSEPARABLY. *adv.* [*from inseparable*.] With indissoluble
union.

Drowning of metals is, when the baser metal is so incorporate
with the more rich as it cannot be separated; as if silver
should be *inseparably* incorporated with gold. *Bacon.*

Him thou shalt enjoy,
Inseparably thine. *Milton.*

Atheists must confess, that before that assigned period matter
had existed eternally, *inseparably* endued with this principle of
attraction; and yet had never attracted nor convened before,
during that infinite duration. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To **INSERT.** *v. a.* [*inserto*, Fr. *inserto*, *insertum*, Latin.] To
place in or amongst other things.

Those words were very weakly *inserted*, where they are so
liable to misconception. *Stillin's tract.*

With the worthy gentleman's name I will *insert* it at length
in one of my papers. *Addison.*

It is the editor's interest to *insert* what the author's judgment
had rejected. *Swift.*

Poetry and oratory omit things essential, and *insert* little
beautiful digressions, in order to place every thing in the most
affecting light. *Watts.*

INSERTION. *n. f.* [*insertio*, Fr. *insertio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter.
The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too
tedious an interruption, by the *insertion* of records in their
narration. *Felton on the Claphams.*

An ileus, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is
either a circumvolution or *insertion* of one part of the gut within
the other. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. The thing inserted.

He softens the relation by such *insertion*; before he describes
the event. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*

To **INSERVE.** *v. a.* [*inservio*, Latin.] To be of use to an
end.

INSERVIENT. *adj.* [*inserviens*, Latin.] Conducive; of use to
an end.

The providence of God, which disposeth of no part
in vain, where there is no digestion to be made, makes
not any parts *inservient* to that intention. *Brown.*

To **INSHELL.** *v. a.* [*in and shell*.] To hide in a shell.

Audius, hearing of our Marcius banishment,
Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *inshell'd* when Marcius stood for Rome,
And durst not once peep out. *Shakspeare. Coriolanus.*

To **INSHIP.** *v. a.* [*in and ship*.] To shut in a ship; to stow;
to embark.

See them safely brought to Dover; where, *inshipp'd*,
Commit them to the fortune of the sea. *Shakspeare. Hen. VI.*

To **INSHRINE.** *v. a.* [*in and shrine*.] To inclose in a shrine or
precious case.

Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy
Inshrines thee in his heart. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*

Not Babylon,
Equal'd in all its glories, to *inshrine* Belus. *Milton.*

INSIDE. *n. f.* [*in and side*.] Interior part; part within. Opposed
to the surface or outside.

Look'd he o' th' *inside* of the paper?
He did unfeal them. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*

Show the *inside* of your purse to the outside of his hand,
and no more ado. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*

Here are the outfiles of the one, the *insides* of the other,
and there's the moiety I promised ye. *Le Strange.*

As for the *inside* of their nest, none but themselves were
concerned in it. *Addison's Guardian.*

INSIDATOR. *n. f.* [*Lat.*] One who lies in wait.

INSIDIOUS. *adj.* [*insidiosus*, French; *insidiosus*, Latin.] Sly;
circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.

Since men mark all our steps, and watch our haltings, let a
sense of their *insidious* vigilance excite us so to behave ourselves,
that they may find a conviction of the mighty power of Christianity
towards regulating the passions. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

They wing their course,
And dart on distant coasts, if some sharp rock,
Or shoal *insidious*, breaks not their career. *Thomson.*

INSIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from insidious*.] In a sly and treacherous
manner; with malicious artifice.

The castle of Cadmus was taken, and the city of Thebes
itself invested by Pheidias the Lacedemonian, *insidiously*
and in violation of league. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Simon and Levi spoke not only falsely but *insidiously*, nay
hypocritically, abusing their profelytes and their religion, for
the effecting their cruel designs. *Government of the Tongue.*

INSIGHT. *n. f.* [*insecht*, Dutch.] This word had formerly the
accent on the first syllable. *Inspection*; deep view; knowledge
of the interior parts; thorough skill in any thing.

Hardy shepherd, such as thy merits, such may be her *insight*,
Justly to grant thee reward. *Sidney.*

Straightway sent with careful diligence
To fetch a leech, the which had great *insight*
In that disease of grievous conscience.

And well could cure the same; his name was patience. *Spenser.*

Now will be the right season of forming them to be able
writers, when they shall be thus fraught with an universal *insight*
into things. *Milton.*

The use of a little *insight* in those parts of knowledge,
which are not a man's proper business, is to accustom our
minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*

A garden gives us a great *insight* into the contrivance and
wisdom of providence, and suggests innumerable subjects of
meditation. *Spektator.*

Due consideration, and a deeper *insight* into things, would
soon have made them sensible of their error. *Woodward.*

INSIGNIFICANCE. *n. f.* [*insignificancia*, French; from *insignifi-*
INSIGNIFICANT. *adj.* [*insignificans*, French; from *insignifi-*
cant.] Want of meaning; unmeaning terms.

To give an account of all the *insignificancies* and verbal no-
things of this philosophy, would be almost to transcribe it.

Glanv. Serf. c. 18.
2. Unimportance.